

**SPECIAL REPORT**

# Maclean's

DECEMBER 29, 1986

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

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**THE MACLEAN'S 1986 HONOR ROLL**



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CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

**Maclean's**

DECEMBER 22, 1986 VOL. 99 NO. 52

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**The backbenchers speak out**  
As Parliament adjourned for Christmas, MPs agreed that the session has been marked by a post-outspoken mood among many Conservative backbenchers. —Page 6



**The wounded President**  
Already damaged politically by the Iran-contra scandal, President Ronald Reagan learned last week that he will have to undergo prostate surgery on Jan. 5. —Page 12

# THE 1986 HONOR ROLL



Twelve Canadians honored in Maclean's this week for outstanding accomplishments during 1986 made contributions in various fields of endeavor. From entertainment and the arts to engineering, from business and athletics to medical research and human rights, all 12 brought new dimensions to their own lives, and to Canada's.

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## Turner's tenacity

Although I am a disillusioned Canadian who in all likelihood will withhold my vote in the next federal election, I feel constrained to make two observations that emerge from the dispute over John Turner's leadership of the Liberal party ("Turner's super Sunday," Dec. 8). A blatant and cynical lust for power seemed to motivate the pro-revive forces. And the tenacity and remarkable forbearance of the beleaguered Turner earns my abiding respect, even if he does not win my vote.

—LOREN KAPRICK  
Pittsboro, Mass.

## AIDS backlash

Barbara Amiel's analysis of the AIDS crisis ("The politics of a killer disease," Column, Dec. 8) is pathetic. Her assertion that society would be more willing to transgress civil rights in the detection and treatment of AIDS if the disease were associated with white heterosexuals is absurd. Her suggestion that children will consent given to exchange blood with AIDS-infected playmates is ridiculous. Propositions such as these are laughable and deserve no response. What is disappointing, however, is that Amiel's abundant page might lay the foundation for an irrational backlash focused on those groups with whom AIDS is associated—groups that are in need of society's support, not its wrath.

—PETER BISHOP  
Toronto

Barbara Amiel's attack on the "logic" of health professionals' conduct regarding AIDS reflects her own ignorance. The



Turner: remarkable forbearance

extra precautions of hospital staff are intended to protect those not from AIDS but from the often dangerous opportunistic diseases that bring AIDS patients to hospital. Amiel's association of particular racial groups with particular sexual habits is unargued and repulsive. Everyone should be educated in methods to prevent the spread of AIDS; no one should have his or her personal freedom unnecessarily curtailed by the influence of bigots like Amiel.

—BRIAN CASABELLA  
Waterloo, Ont.

Reading Barbara Amiel's column on AIDS, I found myself letting out a fervent "Amen!" For the past year I have slowly come to feel out of step with a sense of what is right and wrong regarding this killer disease. I have listened to respected doctors and members of Parliament tell me I was being hysterically uninformed in my fears of AIDS. I did not protest a leaflet sent home by the school board telling me that schools would accept children with AIDS, without the teachers' or principals' knowledge or consent. And a menacing feeling of anger was growing within me, a sense of being made the victim, of allowing a loud, overbearing minority to transgress my right to protect myself and my loved ones from this terrible disease. Where will we draw to common sense and trust our instincts in refusing to be bullied by the "established" members of our society who feel free to dictate on an issue that could literally spell life or death to those exposed to it?

—JANE SPURRIER  
Ajax, Ont.

Letters are edited and may be condensed. Writers should supply name, address and telephone number. We correspond with the Editor, Martin's Magazine, 3600 Sheppard Avenue East, 777 Box St., Toronto Ont. M2N 1A7.

## PASSAGES

**ENGAGED** One-legged runner Steve Foyce, 28, of Calgary, who crossed Canada and raised \$16.5 million for cancer research in 1984-1985, and Woody Bender, 38, of Strathmore, Alta., whom he met during his 14-month trek. Foyce, originally from Vernon, B.C., says that he will resume his run through Scotland and England in the spring.

**RENEWED** Citizenship court Judge Stephen Walter, 63, following allegations by former citizenship candidates that during their interviews with Walter he had pushed his pro-Conservative views, called the liberals "creaks and hand-cuffs" and made disparaging racist and personal remarks, in Ottawa. Secretary of State David Crombie made the announcement in the Commons, which had been the scene of a heated debate about Walter, himself an immigrant who fled his native Hungary in 1956.

**ENGAGED** TV talk-show host Johnny Carson, 61, and his girlfriend, Alex Macas. No wedding date has been announced. Carson has been married three times, most recently to Joanne Holland Carson. Last year the pair reached a divorce settlement in which she was to receive \$48,000 a month over five years—which has been the source of much racial humor on Carson's Tonight Show.

**ACQUITTED** Former General Motors Corp. executive John DeLorean, 51, of charges that he embezzled \$11.7 million from investors in connection with his failed sports-car company, in Detroit, by a federal jury which apparently misinterpreted the instructions of Judge Julius G. Jarvis said that they were under the impression they had to agree unanimously on DeLorean's guilt or innocence related to 18 counts of racketeering, wire fraud and tax evasion. They overlooked a third option—a hung jury.

**AWARDED** A record-setting \$26.5 million in damages to singer Wayne Newton, 44, in a libel suit against NBC-TV which followed an eight-week trial in Las Vegas, Nev. A federal jury found the network guilty of airing broadcasts in 1978 and 1981 which branded Newton as registered-crime figures.

**ACQUITTED** Actor Griffin O'Neal, 22, of manslaughter in connection with a May 26 beating accident that resulted in the death of 64-year-old Carlo Coppola, 25, son of movie director Francis Coppola, by conspiracy to commit murder in Arizona. In 1984, O'Neal, the son of actor Ryan O'Neal and brother of actress Faye Dunaway, was also acquitted on two charges of recklessly driving a boat but convicted on a lesser count of boat negligence.

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# Backbenchers speak up

When Conservatives stand up in the House of Commons, they are usually about to backbite the opposition or build their government's achievements. But when Alex Kinsky, the rookie MP from Alberta's Calgary East riding, rose in his seat last week, it was government ministers, not the Liberals or New Democrats, who bowed for the attack. Kinsky unleashed a broadside against the post office, calling its new cabinet-approved business plan a "fiasco," claiming its new superhubs that are replacing have delivery in some neighbourhoods were creating "havoc" across the country, and sarcastically reconstructing its broken promises of better service over the years. There was silence on the Tory benches when he sat down. Kinsky told Mulroney's later that his sharp attack was part of "a general mood of more antagonism" among Tory backbenchers. Said Kinsky, "People are beginning to stand up."

Indeed, as Parliament adjourned for a 36-day Christmas break, MPs from all parties agreed that the coalition spirit shown by many of the 166 Tory backbenchers has been one of the main features of the current session. They have taken Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and his ministers to task on subjects as diverse as capital punishment and the chance of a Quebec firm over a Montreal company for an 80-20 split gift certificate restriction. At the same time, MPs were divided on the causes of the saddles sags of backbench independence. Tories generally attributed it to reforms in Commons agencies that went into effect on a Monday last. Mulroney, for example, Liberals and New Democrats saw it as a fracture scramble by backbenchers to distance themselves from the government as it loses support in the polls.

The tone of the session was set on Oct. 1 when MPs held the first-ever election of a new Speaker of the House, British Columbia's John Fraser. The reforms that made the election possible also gave more freedom to Commons committees to investigate issues without waiting for direction from the government and to hire outside experts to advise on complicated subjects. They also changed the treatment of private members' bills in the



Mulroney in the Commons; Kinsky (below): People are beginning to stand up.

past such bills almost always died unpassed, now at least some of them will be fully debated and put to a vote in the Commons. The result, a growing attitude among MPs that ordinary members can have a much greater impact on policy.

Kinsky pointed to Mulroney's commitment to hold a free vote in the Commons in 1987 on capital punishment as one example of how Tory backbenchers were able to move the government. The Prime Minister made the promise on Dec. 5 only after several weeks of public badgering by Conservative MPs, including Robert Fife of Scarborough East in Toronto, who voiced his

frustration in the House by saying that "trying to get a commitment from our own government is the trying to walk across an ocean full of whipped cream or snowflakes." Two days later Mulroney—who previously had pressed a free vote only sometime before the next election—made the announcement that it will be held next year.

Declared Kinsky, "I think we forced the hand of the government on that one."

The government also deviated from its course on a new business plan for Canada Post Corp. after strenuous objections last month from Tory backbenchers forced it to delay a two-cent postage increase and cut its rural mail

delivery until the House government operations committee had a chance to study the plan. The committee's conclusions, announced on Dec. 15, did not differ strongly from the original plan. But MP member Cyril Kruger acknowledged that delaying the measure "gave the public time to let the government know of their concerns."

Other Conservatives pointed to the work of the House finance and immigration committees as examples of how backbenchers have influenced government policy. Finance committee chairman Donald Henshaw, the outspoken MP for Toronto-area Mississauga South, told Mulroney's that sweeping changes proposed in a white paper on Dec. 18 in regulations governing financial institutions clearly bear the imprint of his committee (page 21). And immigration committee chairman Jim Iwanuk said that such changes to immigration procedures as speeding up the processing of refugee claims have been made as a result of his committee's work. Said Iwanuk, "Almost every member of Parliament comes here with the belief that they would like to change the world somehow, some way. When you're able to do that, you feel good about it."

Some opposition MPs had a more cynical explanation last week. Ontario Liberal Keith Penner said that the emerging militancy of the Tory backbenchers is the result more of restlessness than of reform. "I saw the same thing in the first Trudeau administration from 1969 to 1972 when we started to go down, down, down in the polls," recalled Penner. "That same individual began to assert itself as members asked themselves, 'What do I have to do to hold on to my seat?'"

For his part, Mulroney has said that he is not upset by occasional public criticism from his own backbenchers. He told a news conference that what some people call revolt, he calls "a welcome sign of members' independence." Kinsky and Pierburgess or William Donohue, another frequent government critic, said that they do not feel that Mulroney will use his power to hurt their political future if they put their constituents' concerns ahead of the party line. Said Donohue, "There is no future for me if I'm not re-elected."

John Boler, Speaker when the new rules were brought in, said that it is too early to judge whether they are a success. He added that MPs from all parties do not yet feel free to break party ranks—and changing such habits will "take a lot longer." Still, the new rules are in effect only until April 1987. By then all parties may decide whether to make these permanent.

—MARLENE BROWN in Ottawa



Toppin got lost in the Commons by leader Broadbent's persistent questions.

## A present for the NDP

It was, declared New Democrat leader Ed Broadbent, "a Christmas present."

After seven months in political limbo, former Conservative MP Robert Toppin—who quit the Tory caucus last May to sit as an independent—announced last week that he would join the NDP, becoming its first-ever member from Quebec. But Toppin, who supported the Quebec Liberal party before becoming a Tory in the 1984 federal election, was accepted into the NDP caucus only after careful scrutiny by Broadbent and the Quebec wing of the party to make sure that he would fit in with the NDP's total democratic approach. Broadbent insisted that he was satisfied Toppin's move was sincere. Said Broadbent, "I don't think there is a credibility problem at all."

Still, there were persistent questions about Toppin's motives. The 35-year-old attorney and tax expert claimed when he left the Conservatives that he had serious differences with the party over policy, culminating with the government's decision last December to allow the closing of the Gulf Canada refinery in east-end Montreal. But by then Toppin had also seriously scrapped many Tory organizations in his Montreal-area riding of Terrebonne and shortly after he left the Tories the Liberal association in Terrebonne declared that it did not want him as a candidate. That left Toppin with the choice of remaining an independent or moving to the NDP. Broadbent's Conservative association president Jean-Henri Rolland told Mulroney's last week

"Robert was never a team player. Now, as an NDP member, he can make the whole rink in Quebec his own."

Toppin's move to the NDP began in late June, when a friend of his with NDP linkages arranged a meeting with Broadbent's principal secretary, William Knight. Knight suggested that Toppin take some time to consider his choices. In late October, Toppin had the first of a series of secret meetings with Broadbent. On Dec. 8, Broadbent and Toppin met with senior members of the NDP's Quebec wing, including its leader, Jean-Paul Harroir, and last Monday night Toppin was questioned for more than two hours in Montreal by the Quebec wing's executive. Only then was he allowed to sign a membership card. Toppin himself said last week that he could work with the NDP because it is "a party that really works and aims for social justice."

Although winning a high-profile convert in Quebec was a coup for the NDP, party officials recoiled privately that it carried some risks. Said an aide to Broadbent, "It would still be catastrophic to let Toppin in as our corner only to find out that he was totally out of place." The party is also an all-time high in popularity—a recent Angus Reid poll gave the NDP 32-per-cent support—in a province where it has never been elected as a real alternative. A poor performance by Toppin, or confusion among voters about what the NDP stands for, could endanger those gains.

—MICHAEL ROSE in Ottawa



# Costly labor decisions

Union leaders declared the settlement a victory. But their followers, members of the United Food and Commercial Workers (UFCW), were not celebrating wage increases or better working conditions. Indeed, the contract offer that 68.6 per cent of the 846 employees of the Gainers Inc. meat-packing plant in Edmonton voted to accept last week included a wage freeze for the next two years. But after a bitter—and sometimes violent—416-month strike in Alberta's inhospitable labor climate, the union claimed that just surviving to sign a contract amounted to a victory. Deborah Gerville, 33, a single mother who packs sausages at Gainers, acknowledged that she voted reluctantly in favor of the offer. Said Gerville, "It's nothing to jump up and down about."

In fact, both sides had suffered steep losses since the strike—widely regarded as the most dramatic ever in Alberta—began on June 1. Those involved estimated the cost in lost wages, union strike pay, legal bills, police costs and production losses at more than \$20 million. The human cost was also high, as police arrested 600 strikers on the picket line. And last week, after signing the four-year contract, many of the workers who returned to the red brick plant—owned by industrialist Peter Pocklington—in Edmonton's bleak northeast said that they wondered if the settlement was worth the price.

Their original demand was for wage parity with such other meat-packers as Canada Packers Inc. and Thorpe Foods Ltd. That would have involved an hourly wage increase of \$1.02—about five per cent—over two years. UFCW members also wanted control over a company pension fund surplus estimated at \$4 million to \$20 million. But company spokesmen said that Gainers could not afford to raise hourly wages from their current range of \$7.50 to \$12.50 (the lowest starting rates of any major Canadian meat-packing plant), said Pocklington. "I am not prepared to pay more money in tough times. People are lucky to have a job."

The contract freezes wages until 1988—extending an existing wage freeze introduced in 1982—but provides for a three-per-cent increase in the next two years. The company kept the pension fund surplus, but Gainers lost its attempt to retain the replacement workers when it hired during the strike and took back the strikers only when positions became vacant. Unemployed strikers returned to their jobs, and company officials will give top priority to the 820 re-

placements when there are job openings. One of them, David Ashton, said he planned to go back to Gainers despite hostility from former strikers. "I'll be back in six months," declared Ashton. "I can swing a wrench up the side of their heads just as soon as they

**gainers**



Workers back at Edmonton: the most divisive strike ever

placement against my head."

The scrutiny began last May when Gainers advertised for workers willing to cross picket lines—even before the union's strike deadline. Alberta's labor law allows employers to replace striking workers during a dispute. Hundreds of jobs answered the ads, but three hired were the targets of taunts, rocks and bullets hurled by pickets as they were bused into the plant.

The UFW and labor leaders across the country charged that Pocklington wanted to use the union-crushed in-

dustry, the business grew as negotiations stalled several times before Premier Don Getty intervened and called both sides back to the bargaining table earlier this month. Said University of Alberta political scientist Alan Noff: "What Pocklington wanted to do is destroy the union. The workers lost personally, but they won what every other labor union in the country takes for granted. Now they have also sent a message to all Canadian employers: you can't destroy unions." For his part, Pocklington said he had been prepared to operate the plant without the strikers "until hell froze over."

Not all Albertans welcomed the end of the strike. Twenty-two employees of Lakeside Packers in Brooks, Alta., 186 km east of Calgary, have been on strike since their wages were cut by 30 per cent—as much as \$3.00 an hour—in 1982-1984. The strikers, who have been replaced by Lakeside, had hoped that the national publicity from the Gainers dispute would force the province to change its labor laws and help them. Said local union leader Kathy Kennedy, "If we'd had the strikers the Gainers strike has had since it started, we would have settled once a long time ago—and not for a Mickey Mouse deal."

Others shared magnanimity about the settlement. In the midst of the ugly confrontation, a government committee began a review of the province's labor laws. The committee has heard repeated requests at public meetings for laws that would outlaw replacing strikers after contracts expire. Now that Gainers has settled, warned Edmonton labor lawyer Susan Ridy, the committee might take a softer approach in its recommendations. "They couldn't go so far as to the fact that one of the most controversial disputes was resolved under the existing laws," she said. The committee's views should be known by the end of January, when it is to report to the government.

—DENISE GABREY with KERRY LAUTIE in Edmonton



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# A wounded President

**F**or veterans White House watchers there were tell-tale signals of another approaching crisis. At an official Christmas function last week, journalists noted that Nancy Reagan appeared misty-eyed and more emotional than usual. Then, officials suddenly prevented reporters from attending routine photo sessions with the President in the Oval Office. A day later, the reason soon became clear in a low-key bulletin: the White House announced that President Ronald Reagan, 75, would undergo surgery on Jan. 5. Presidential spokesmen swiftly pointed out that Reagan's medical problem—an enlarged prostate gland, which makes urination difficult—was a common condition among older men and would require only four days in hospital for treatment. They also attempted to dispel speculation that the prostate condition was linked in any way to Reagan's colon cancer, which required minor surgery in July, 1985. But the latest development further damaged a presidency already weakened by the scandal swirling around the secret sale of arms to Iran and secret payments to the contra guerrillas in Nicaragua.

At the same time, Reagan's close friend, Central Intelligence Agency director William Casey, 74, was rushed to hospital for an emergency operation to remove a malignant brain tumor. That very day Casey had been scheduled to testify for the second time before a closed congressional committee about the agency's mysterious role in the arms and contra aid scandal. As well, officials within the administration began pressing Reagan to replace his controversial chief of staff, Donald Regan, while the President's top aides were also recalled to Capitol Hill to clarify their contradictory testimony.

Many close observers said that the President clearly appeared unable to cope with the worst crisis of his tenure. Some experts even expressed

doubt that Reagan had the understanding, vigor and leadership skills to recover from his current problems. One associate who had talked to Re-



Reagan, Casey (below) discuss, conducting a diplomatic and new revelations

gan recently said that he "lives in another world; he thinks it is day or two, or a week at most, it's all going to be behind him." Under these circumstances, said one former administration official, the President's hospitalization "might be the best thing that could happen to him." It is hard to create a certain sympathy.

The crisis appeared to sharply impact the President's popularity. A CBS-New York Times poll last week continued to show approval for the President at a low of 57 per cent. And public perception of Reagan as one of the country's

best leaders public figures slipped an other four points from the previous week to 53 per cent.

While the administration fumbled, one of its principal opponents, the left-wing Sandinista government in Nicaragua, seized a public relations initiative. In a widely broadcast address, President Daniel Ortega denounced U.S. secretary Eugene Haefelin, who had been sentenced last month to 30 years in jail after his cargo plane carrying weapons to the U.S.-sponsored contra warland down over the jungle. During a well-choreographed news conference announcing Haefelin's release in time for Christmas and his son Adam's seventh birthday, Haefelin's wife, Sally, declared, "From President Ortega, Adam, happy birthday."

The Sandinistas painted a further

his friend, Lt.-Col. Oliver North, in an attempt to persuade them to testify. But many Democratic and Republican congressmen alike described that action as a cynical and badly timed political maneuver. In fact, Republican Senate majority leader Robert Dole had advised Reagan in advance that congressmen would oppose the request. They were concerned that granting immunity to the two key figures in the case before special prosecutor Lawrence Walsh had even begun his investigation would prevent the inquiry. Walsh, 74, whose appointment was announced last Friday, is a native of Port Miffland, N.S., and has held several posts in the U.S. government since graduating from Columbia University Law School in 1955. Said Patrick Leahy, Democratic

senator Rhineland (page 16)—have once Speed McFarlane's version. But in a bizarre twist last week Representative George Brown, a California Democrat, told reporters that Attorney General Edwin Meese testified before the House intelligence committee that Reagan may have been under psychological duress when he spoke to McFarlane and may have forgotten the meeting. Reagan was in hospital from July 12, 1985, to July 24, 1985, for surgery to remove a cancerous polyp from his intestine.

Reagan's testimony raised further questions about whether the President knowingly broke his own law. And in an eerie reminder of Watergate, *The Washington Post* reported that these contradictions may be resolved through a sophisticated scan-

Also under scrutiny was Vice-President George Bush. Last week telephone records revealed that the first notice that Haefelin's cargo plane had been shot down came in an emergency call directly to Bush's office from an anti-CIA operative named Max Geras, who was in charge of the loosely supervised. As the scandal edged closer to the vice-president, the White House was quick to announce that the President would not sign a temporary transfer of power to Bush during his prostate surgery next month. On Friday, Bush himself called on Ford and North to end their silence by Christmas and to say whether they had informed Reagan of the transfer of Iran arms-sale profits to the contra.

Meanwhile, reports spread that the



Reagan of White House a possible meeting, questions about his understanding, vigor and leadership skills

vice-chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee. "I think the White House is grandstanding."

Reagan's other attempt to demonstrate co-operation by sending Regan to testify may also have backfired. Behind closed doors, Regan told the Senate intelligence committee that the President did not approve the initial shipment of arms to Iran via Israel in August, 1985. Regan added that the Israelis were aided with the shipment before the President signed a formal authorization last January. That directly contradicted testimony by former national security adviser Robert McFarlane—called to Capitol Hill for the second time last week—who repeated testimony that the President orally authorized the first arms shipment in August, 1985. The Israelis—as well as Saudi middlemen Ad-

Hesse taping system which recorded some telephone calls and key foreign policy meetings held in the Situation Room, used for strategy planning sessions.

Another serious inconsistency involved Meese Justice Department spokesman Terry Eastland disclosed that as early as October, at Ponderer's request, Meese ordered a 30-day suspension of the CIA investigation of Southern Air Transport, the former CIA source which owned Haefelin's cargo plane. Eastland said that the congressman might have interfered with delicate negotiations over the fate of American hostages held in Lebanon if Meese or Ponderer did hold up the inquiry to conceal the fact that profits from the Iranian arms sale had been diverted to the contra, they could be open to criminal charges of trying to obstruct justice.

Meese were building up a stockpile of arms and supplies in preparation for a major military assault on Nicaragua, reportedly this March. In apparent response, the Nicaraguan government staged the largest military exercises in its history, involving more than 6,500 troops within three kilometers of the Honduran border. And some critics even speculated that the Reagan administration might become more directly involved in the region in order to divert attention from its domestic problems. Said Lawrence Birra, director of the B'nai B'rith Washington-based Council on Hemispheric Affairs: "The administration is clearly a wounded cartoon right now and it could become extremely dangerous."

—MARC McDONALD in Washington





## New clues in 'the Canadian connection'

The 90-minute meeting was held to unravel the mysterious but tantalizing Canadian connection to the Iranian arms sales scandal. Late in the afternoon of Dec. 18 in Washington, Canadian Ambassador Allan Gotlieb and two senior officials dispatched from Ottawa for the occasion met New York businessman Ray Furmark at



Furmark in Washington. Fraser (below) a mysterious but tantalizing link

best. Furmark's revelations compounded the confusion. Contrary to his own previous assertions, he maintained that two Canadian alleged participants, Donald Fraser, a longtime Toronto accountant now living in Nova Scotia, and Ernest Miller, a Toronto real estate dealer, did not get any of their own money into arms shipments arranged by Saudi businessman Adnan Khazdaji.

Instead, Furmark said, they merely helped Khazdaji obtain a \$10-million loan through an unnamed bank in the Cayman Islands. "It is Mr. Khazdaji's money, it is his collateral and he is going to lose it," Furmark insisted. As well, he claimed that Khazdaji provided him with that information a day earlier.

By week's end, neither

Fraser nor Miller had appeared to explain their roles in the affair or their connections with Khazdaji. However, *The Wall Street Journal* had revealed that the Canadians joined Khazdaji's Triad America Corp. \$10 million this year. He later hired them to liquidate Triad assets. Former Khazdaji associate Theodore Khan told *Money's*

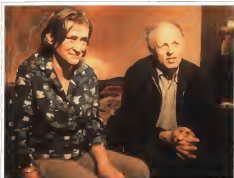
The Canadian connection was first revealed by Central Intelligence Agency director William Casey in secret testimony on Dec. 10 before the House of Representatives foreign affairs committee. He claimed that Furmark warned him that the Canadian participants in an arms shipment were threatening to sue Khazdaji because they did not get their money back. Furmark also told an interviewer in New York that Fraser and Miller provided \$10 million out of a total of \$15 million to finance an arms shipment last May. He added that the Americans would not release the arms until Iran turned over the money Iran, meanwhile, refused to pay for the arms until they were delivered. Khazdaji, said Furmark, broke the stalemate by putting up \$15 million.

But later Furmark said that Fraser and Miller merely arranged a bank loan for Khazdaji, who pledged as collateral his family's holdings in American Barrock Resources, a Toronto-based gold mining company. However, American Barrock director William Birchall said Khazdaji does not own any Barrock shares. Khazdaji's brother Shaim holds 38 per cent of Barrock Securities, a private company with a 54-per-cent interest in American Barrock.

The Khazdaji-Fraser-Miller connection extends well beyond Triad and allegations about their role in the arms deal. Earlier this year Fraser and Miller met Khazdaji and Khan at Khazdaji's New York apartment. The Khazdaji persuaded them to invest in Skyhigh Resources, which is listed on the Vancouver Stock Exchange. The Saudi's involvement sent its shares skyrocketing to around \$18 from less than one dollar before the vice ordered trading in the stock to cease.

At the same time, John Gamble, a former Conservative MP and federal party leadership candidate, became embroiled in the affair. He is both legal counsel and a business associate of Fraser and Miller. Indeed, Gamble told *Money's* that he spent three days with Fraser last week at an undisclosed location outside Canada and tried to persuade him to make a statement about his role in the arms deal.

—DANIEL ROSENBAUM in Toronto with corrections from reporter



Yelena Benet (left), Sakharov's dramatic symbols but no change of substance

### SOVIET UNION

## The Sakharovs go home

Since Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev launched his campaign to liberate Soviet society last February, Western analysts have been waiting to see if the reforms would benefit the country's most famous dissident, Andrei Sakharov. For the past seven years plans by Western governments and human rights groups for Sakharov's release from internal exile in the closed city of Gorky, 480 km east of Moscow, have gone unanswered. But last Friday the Kremlin announced that the 62-year-old scientist and his 63-year-old wife, Yelena Benet, could soon return to Moscow. For some Sovietologists, it appeared that Gorbachev's policy of glasnost (openness) had passed a crucial test.

The surprise announcement of the Sakharovs' release came soon after another sign of the new mood in Moscow.

In an unprecedented move, the official news agency Tass reported on serious anti-Bolshevik rioting in Alma Ata, the capital of the remote, largely Moslem Soviet Republic of Kazakhstan. Since the 1920s as reports of ethnic minority discontent have been permitted. While Western diplomats in Moscow called the Tass report "unprecedented," noting U.S. Ambassador Arthur Hartman hailed Sakharov's release as "a wonderful development."

Still, some Kremlinologists remained skeptical of Gorbachev's intentions, citing the recent death in a Soviet prison of another well-known dissident, Anatoly Marchenko, 55, and White House spokesman Larry Speakes pointed out that "countless others remain incarcerated for no reason other than their desire to express their views."

Until 1963 Sakharov was an honored member of the Soviet establishment. As the Soviet Union's leading nuclear physicist, his work was instrumental in developing the country's first hydrogen bomb in 1953. But after he published an essay including criticism of Soviet internal repression 18 years ago, the Kremlin began a publicity campaign against him and kept him under constant surveillance by the secret police, the KGB.

In January, 1986, Sakharov was sentenced to internal exile for publicly condemning the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. In August, 1988, his wife also was sentenced to internal exile for what the government called "slander." Last year Benet was permitted to travel to the United States for medical treatment, only on the condition that she not talk to the press.

Last week's permission for the couple to return to their home in Moscow—

and for Sakharov to resume his work with the Academy of Sciences—followed the release of a number of other prominent Soviet dissidents. Last Thursday poet Ilya Khazdaji, 46, was allowed to leave for Belgium after serving part of a labor camp sentence for alleged anti-Soviet propaganda. In October physicist Yuri Orlov and journalist David Goldfarb were allowed to go to the United States, and last February human rights activist Anatoly Shcharovskiy served in Israel.

The emigre reports of the Kazakhstan riots fitted in with Gorbachev's new policy of allowing more information on domestic troubles. Within hours of the opening Tass described attacks by Moslem Kazakhs they burned shops and looted shops in protest against the appointment of a Russian to succeed their longtime Moslem local Communist Party chief. Gorbachev has even permitted media criticism of Soviet policies and the publication of some critical novels and poetry.

Most Western leaders were cautious in greeting the Sakharov release. At the 35-nation European Security Conference in Vienna, chief U.S. delegate Warren Zimmerman said the release of the Sakharovs "an important, positive gesture." But he added that the Soviets should now move from gestures to practice and comply fully with the human rights provisions of the 1975 Helsinki Agreement. A similar note was struck in Ottawa by Canadian External Affairs Minister Joe Clark. "There have been some dramatic symbols offered," he said, "but no change of substance has yet occurred."

According to Dmitry Bross, one of the United States' most influential Kremlinologists, the Sakharovs were likely freed because they were in such poor health that the Soviet authorities feared they might die in exile. "That would be a tragedy for a religious character for Moscow," said Bross. Still, said Adam Uthman, head of Soviet Studies at Harvard University, "I think it points to Gorbachev being more sensitive to public opinion in the West—and that must be a good thing."

—JOHN BERMAN with CATHLEEN ROSENBAUM in Moscow and WILLIAM LUTHERS in Washington

# Bouey's groomed successor

In seldom times Bank of Canada Governor Gerald Bouey's profile was limited to his signature on Canadian paper currency. But in recent years, as one economic storm after another washed over the country, his anonymity evaporated and a grizzled Bouey emerged publicly to defend his tight-money policy and his role in the death of two Alberta banks. As the chief architect of Canada's monetary regime since 1970, he reigned during the worst recession in 40 years, raised interest rates and the first bank failures in 62 years, which one insider said "took a great personal toll on the governor." Last week, following a lengthy search for a replacement, the federal government announced that the battle-weary banker, now 66, will resign on Jan. 30, when his second seven-year term expires. He will be replaced by another inflation fighter, John Crow, a British-born, Oxford-educated economist and currently the senior deputy governor of the bank.

At the helm of the powerful institution that dominates the nation's economy by regulating its money supply, Crow will likely continue many of his predecessor's policies. Saul Michael McCracken, president of Information Ltd., an Ottawa economic consulting firm, "He has been singing the same songs from the same sheet music as Bouey—and perhaps even more vigorously. The single-minded focus on the inflation rate is likely to continue." Bouey has suggested Crow before. In 1984 he wanted that Bouey be appointed his deputy, despite pressure from the then Liberal government to appoint Sylvia Ostry, who is now ambassador for multilateral trade negotiations. In the wake of the recession, the government argued that the more politically flexible Ostry, a close ally of the Liberal government and former director of the Economic Council of Canada, might be more suitable. But Bouey showed the immense influence of his office when he fought off her appointment.

Although they share economic views, Bouey and Crow have quite different backgrounds. Bouey began his career in 1956 as a 16-year-old Royal Bank teller in the north Saskatchewan village of Oxyria, near his home town of Oxford in 1965, following four years of wartime service as a flight lieutenant. Bouey attended Queen's University in Kingston, Ont., then joined the Bank of

Canada after graduating with a degree in economics in 1948.

Crow was born in London. After graduating from Oxford in 1967, he went directly to the International Monetary Fund in Washington, the centerpiece of world banking, where he con-

spended by drying up the money supply, which drove interest rates to record levels.

In 1980 Canada's first bank failures in 62 years took place. Politicians and bankers said that Bouey was too quick to reassure Canadians that the Canadi-



Bouey, Crow (below): a single-minded focus on the inflation rate?

centralized on Latin American issues. In 1979 he moved to Ottawa and joined the Bank of Canada's research department. Bouey was a self-proclaimed, low-key man who avoided confrontation. But Crow "doesn't take criticism of the bank particularly well," said McCracken, adding that Crow is prepared to lecture his critics for not understanding the issues as he sees them.

Bouey's 16 years as governor have been among the most tumultuous in the bank's 50-year history. In 1970 Third World debt was a minor problem, inflation was manageable, the Canadian dollar was strong and the country's banking network was a cozy, respectable club. But by the late 1970s a combination of economic slow-downs and oil price



—TIM FENNELLS, with correspondence reports

shocks drove inflation rates to record levels. Since their failure, three other troubled banks—the Continental, the Bank of BC and the Mercantile—have been forced into life-saving mergers.

There are potential storm clouds ahead for Bouey's successor. Interest rates are still relatively high. And some parts of Canada have never recovered from the recession that began in 1980.

As well, Crow last week repeated Bouey's familiar warning that inflation is an ever-present danger—a signal that he, like his predecessor, will not hesitate to use high interest rates to slow consumption if inflation recurs again. If he does, Crow, like Bouey before him, will experience some uncomfortable moments in the spotlight.

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## Finance's change of heart

**T**he road leading to the sweeping package of proposals for banks, trust companies, securities dealers and insurance firms had been difficult. But last week Thomas Hackin, the 46-year-old minister of state for finance, unveiled wide-ranging plans for the most ambitious reform ever of laws governing Canada's multibillion-dollar financial industry. The blueprint for legislation emerged after 20

New Finance officials say that the minimum tax may be unnecessary if the exemptions currently being used to avoid tax are eliminated as part of a plan to reform the tax system. Wilson himself, when asked whether the promise of a minimum tax would be fulfilled, said, "I will keep my options open."

As well, Wilson's proposal in his last budget for international banking centres in Montreal and Vancouver is an

of banks, trust companies, insurance firms and securities dealers—the so-called four pillars of the financial order. Now only banks can practise commercial lending, but the proposed rules would allow trust companies with assets of \$1 billion or more to make commercial loans—in effect, to become banks. Banks, however, would not gain the reciprocal right to trustee and estate work.

But the most controversial aspect of the proposed reforms concerned ownership restrictions—or the lack of them. Many groups, including the Canadian Federation of Independent Business and the Commons standing committee on finance, had urged the government to limit ownership, and consequently control, of large trust and insurance companies as tightly as the Bank Act limits ownership of large banks. The reason: large shareholders of financial institutions, especially those with industrial interests as well, are potentially open to transactions involving conflicts of interest.

While no company or individual owns more than 10 per cent of a major bank, all of Canada's major trust companies are controlled by a single company or family. The names of those families number among the richest and most influential people in Canada. They include Paul Desmarais, who controls Montreal Trustco Inc. and Great-West Life Assurance Co., and Peter and Richard Brudenell, who control Royal Trustco Ltd. and London Life Insurance Co. For months representatives of the large trust companies have lobbied cabinet relentlessly—and some have applied pressure directly on Mulroney. "He's not got too many close personal friends in this one," Hackin claimed that the powerful lobby had no significant effect on the proposals. But sources told Mulroney that Wilson and Hackin lost the battle for tough ownership restrictions in cabinet. Instead, a compromise solution in the proposals prevents anyone from owning more than 45 per cent of a trust company that has assets of more than \$15 billion. Restrictions on banks would remain much tighter. But even the history of finance industry reforms efforts—and the expected fate of the proposed banking centres and minimum tax—the white paper is clearly not the end of the debate over ownership restrictions.

—BARBARA DROBINSKI and MARK CLARK  
in Ottawa



Wilson's "small disaster" and hard lobbying from the country's financial community

months of discussion, a change of ministers and hard lobbying by vested interests from the financial industry. And it was a clear indication that radical rethinking is going on within the Mulroney government's finance department. But Hackin's has also learned that proposals for a minimum tax on the rich and the creation of international banking centres in Vancouver and Montreal also appear unlikely to survive intact.

More than two years ago Prime Minister Brian Mulroney embraced the idea of a minimum tax during his 1984 election campaign. He declared that it would be a "handcuff tax" and that it would prevent wealthy Canadians from using loopholes to avoid paying income tax. Then, last December, Finance Minister Michael Wilson announced details that would catch up to 300,000 people in the taxman's net—in the process raising \$300 million. But that anticipated revenue was cut in half when Wilson made changes to the tax treatment of dividends in his February, 1986, budget.

Mounting resistance from businessmen and politicians in Toronto, who see it as a threat to their city's commercial vitality. And a report released last April by the finance department dismissed the idea as too costly for the government. It concluded that the cost of tax concessions needed to attract the banking business to Montreal or Vancouver would vastly outweigh the employment benefits. Politicians from Calgary and Winnipeg have joined the fray, decrying that their cities be included. As a result, a source close to Wilson said that the banking centres plan "has been a small disaster, both with the finance department and within the cabinet." He added that the idea would either be dropped entirely or expanded to include all of the country's major cities.

Meanwhile, the country's financial industry has focused much of its attention on the business opportunities that could open up as a result of last week's proposals. It outlines legislation that would break down many of the legal barriers separating the activities

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# The sweet smell of success

By Peter C. Newman

I have always been one of the more puzzling aspects of the Christmas gift-giving ritual that practical times seldom carry the same emotional weight as the shrewd financial. In recent years, Canada's \$3-billion consumer industry seems unwieldy in the further momentum by which the rest of the economy is doing, and one of the fastest-growing sectors of that glamorous business has been the sale of—of all things—Canadian perfume.

In the past, all the cachet in that quirky industry emanated from the salons of Paris, Rome and New York. But this season one new fragrance, named after Canadian clothes designer Alfred Sung, broke all previous records with sales of \$8.5 million in the past three months. Last week David Nageng, whose Insights Group of Toronto developed the scent, was in New York signing up international agents to represent one very own perfume in the United States.

It took three years to invest and manufacture the Sung perfume, but when Nageng launched it at Toronto's Eaton Centre last Sept. 26, first-day sales of \$8,000 topped the previous record held by a scent called Gange. The available supply sold out before Christmas, leaving the company in the enviable position of having to produce new shipments of it, when and where possible.

Nageng, whose related cosmetics market Nina Rott, Ted Lapides and Calvin Klein fragrances, currently employs 400 people at his Don Mills, Ont., plant, he says that his perfume has done more than a quarter of Canada's growing perfume expenditures, with his estimate at \$200 million a year. He adds that he uses no particularly unethical marketing methods but points to with what appears to be a touch of cockle, he distributed some million-dollar orders before its launch. At least three times as many as had been distributed by any previous Canadian perfume marketer.

Born in Middlesex, England, Nageng has a background unusual for any Canadian occupation but downright familiar in the perfume business. Drafted into the British Army, he volunteered for the elite Special Air Service, which handles the most dangerous anti-terrorism assignments, and spent three years in the service, fighting Germanist guerrillas in Malaya during the late 1960s and attaining the rank of captain. After demobilization,

a friend persuaded him to try cosmetics marketing. "It's an absolutely fascinating field," he says, "full of clever girls chosen mostly for their looks. Tremendous fun, a man, obviously."

After three years with Bourjois/Chanel, he switched to the giant Revlon cosmetics, where he spent another five or six years, eventually as international sales marketing manager for France and the United Kingdom. Unlike most Revlon employees at the time, he says that he



Nageng's launch of a Canadian perfume

got along well with the company's documenting him, Charles Benson. He attributes their amiable relationship to an exchange they had at Chumley's hotel in London, after a long working day, when Benson invited him young executive for a glass of sherry. After a toast or two, Benson grandly offered Nageng the rest of the bottle to take home. "No," the superstitious shot back. "You say enough to me to let my own skin, and if you didn't I shouldn't be wearing for you."

He fully expected never to hear from Benson again and went into the office the next day to clean out his desk. But instead, that next exchange cemented a long friendship that taught him much of what he knows about the quantic ways of the beauty business.

By 1973 Nageng had arrived in Canada and with a partner, Gerald Schwartzberg, started the cosmetics company he now heads. The Sung perfume venture is his first original bottling, allowing Nageng a wedge of access into the market world of European high fashion. Each development step required the services of specialists, mostly in France or Switzerland. The bottle was designed by Pierre Dinand ("a Concorder who comes from Paris and New York"). It is a classical square-cornered container with a relief front surface partly covered by polished black resin. The bottle box and wrapping, as is not uncommon in this world of subtle dress, account for about 60 per cent of the final product cost. It is 15-ml. bottle retails for roughly \$40.

The fragrance itself, invented by Roger Bertrand, is a distillation of gardenia, jasmine, iris, rose of the valley, orange blossoms and a touch of musk. In the trade, that translates as "a white floral bouquet with a green nuance." The peison is thin distilled, mixed with alcohol and aged.

What Nageng claims he has brought to the perfume business is a hard-core marketing skill. "When I first went out to pitch the pencil for perfumes as distinct from cosmetics," he recalls, "I was welcomed with one word: because before that they were to have had a lot of people selling perfume who thought it was a rather nice hobby to pass the time between breakfast and dinner."

Apert from handling the launch of his successful Sung perfume line, Nageng is kept busy these days answering complaints about the sexually suggestive ads being run for another one of his clients, Calvin Klein's Obsession. "People are using things that just aren't there," he claims. "We had a beautifully detailed letter the other day, sent to three magazines, concerning a subscription and the photographic part was the letter itself, describing in fine detail what this particular reader had noticed. We got all the ads out to see if we could spot the same things, but unfortunately we couldn't."

Just as well. Heavy-duty marketing or no, the reality is in the wrapping. In the dream barely suggested—to busy as along until next Christmas.



Magder's court setback, 250 charges and a pledge to remain open for business

LAW

## Never on a Sunday

The Supreme Court of Canada has ruled against unrestricted shopping, but the decision did not end a bitter dispute in many parts of Canada. Indeed, Toronto's Barrie's Bargain World last week to remain open for business on Sundays—as he has since he began defying Ontario's Sunday closing law eight years ago. Since then Magder has spent \$100,000 in his battle against the province's Retail Business Holidays Act. Last week's ruling, sparked by the Magder's repeated violations of the law, confirmed the right of all provinces to restrict Sunday shopping. Even though the court upheld convictions against Magder and three other Toronto-area merchants, those infractions occurred before the April 1985 proclamation of equality provisions in the Charter of Rights and Freedoms. But the court decided that they could not be applied retroactively. As a result, Magder's lawyers could not use this crucial charter argument to argue that he has their client from selling for centuries, while permitting other merchants to sell goods ranging from cigarettes to lawns and magazines on Sundays.

At the same time, Chief Justice Brian Dickson, who wrote the majority report in the 6-1 decision, acknowledged that the Ontario law infringed on the rights of Jews and other religious groups who observed the Sabbath on Saturday. Dickson said that this was a reasonable abridgment in order to achieve a common day of rest. But Justice Bertha Wilson disagreed in a dissenting opinion she argued that the Ontario law restricted some groups' religious freedom "while others continued to be violated." Still, until the court considers a challenge based on the charter's equality provisions, last week's decision clearly strengthened the provinces' right to govern Sunday shopping.

The ruling will have its greatest effect in jurisdictions with laws similar to the Ontario statute—in Manitoba, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Officials in those provinces promised swift enforcement of Sunday closing laws in the wake of the decision. At the same time, spokesmen for several Ontario supermarket chains which had previously defied the closing law, said that they would no longer open stores on

Sunday. Only two weeks before the decision, other major retailers, including Zeller's and The Bay department stores, had announced plans to defy the provincial law. New, Barry Agnew, a vice-president for the Hudson's Bay Co., urged Ontario officials to enforce the law. He argued that the firm's 31 stores were already losing business to stores that open illegally on Sundays. Declared Agnew: "We will not tolerate a situation where there is unfair economic advantage."

In response to such concerns, Ontario Attorney General Ian Scott introduced new legislation within hours of the Supreme Court decision. Under its provisions the province would obtain court injunctions against stores—and violation of those restraining orders could lead to jail sentences. In addition, Scott declared that the province would prosecute 4,000 charges already laid under the provincial act. They include more than 250 outstanding charges against Magder, with potential fines totaling a staggering \$8.5 million if he were to be convicted of all alleged violations.

Certainly, last week's court decision pleased labor representatives, many religious leaders and small businesses—all of whom have formed a loose, countrywide coalition to restrict Sunday business operations. Winnipeg has been one focus for their concern. There, competition between supermarket chains prompted the Manitoba government to obtain a Dec. 3 court injunction prohibiting locally based Woolfar Foods Ltd. from opening five stores on Sunday.

Still, the ruling will have little effect on shopping patterns in British Columbia and Alberta, where closing laws are a municipal responsibility. Officials in those provinces rely on out-of-state hours of operation. And although the other four provinces and two territories have laws similar to the Ontario one, a recent Gallup poll showed that 53 per cent of Canadians want Sunday shopping. A four-part survey conducted over a similar survey conducted three years ago. Ontario government officials are aware of those polls. For one thing, they have balanced their promise to enforce the Sunday shopping law with a commitment to create an all-party committee to study ways of satisfying that demand. Despite that list of change, Premier David Peterson suggested in an interview following the Supreme Court decision that Sunday shopping rebel Paul Magder can expect more charges. "It is common to test the newly strengthened law."

—MALCOLM SPAIN with MICHAEL ROSE in Ottawa and correspondence from Toronto

# Life and death on the street in winter

Kurt Newman, a 48-year-old alcoholic, was one of the first casualties of winter. The former truck driver froze to death in an abandoned Edmonton warehouse last month, his fate a grim reminder of the risks that thousands of homeless people in Canada face each year. Since then two other transients have died of exposure in Edmonton alone. Care officials and welfare workers in other major communities across Canada say that they too expect several deaths from exposure this winter. They say that increasing numbers of homeless people are competing for inadequate housing. Declared Rev. Bradley Lennex, an Anglican minister who operates a 20-bed women's hostel and a 25-bed shelter for men in Toronto's downtown core. "It is unfortunate, but more people are going to die."

Homeless transients huddling in doorways or seeking the meagre warmth from sidewalk grates whose building heating systems are in increasingly uncertain sight in Canada's larger cities. Some, like Edmonton's Newman, are middle-aged alcoholics who have been living on the street for years, drifting between a bed at government and charity-operated hotels and marathons fought with fellow drinkers. The homeless also include former psychiatric patients, the unemployed, and battered women fleeing from their husbands for that shadowy and shifting population, hotels are the final refuge for many.

But the battle's current front is the demand. In Montreal, municipal councillor John Gardiner said that the city's 900 hotel beds must serve an estimated 2,000 homeless people. There has been a dramatic increase in the number of homeless people in Montreal in recent years, from 10,000 to more than 15,000, and the causes are clear, says Gardiner. "The rooming house market has dried up, there have been cutbacks in welfare, people are being de-institutionalized from mental hospitals, and there is high unemployment—especially among the young." Municipal officials across the country say that all three levels of government must co-operate to provide permanent housing for the homeless. Declared Lennex: "Shelters are not the answer." Added Gardiner: "Nobody is responding to the problem adequately. And we are not going to take over what we feel is a provincial or federal responsibility without a

proper transfer of funding."

In Toronto, a widely publicized incident into a death last December did prompt greater efforts to house the homeless. Denis Jacobet, a 41-year-old gay lady, froze to death in an abandoned truck near the downtown core. Said John Jagt, who manages 20 city-operated hostels in the area. "Her death acted as a catalyst. It created a

crisis, some homeless people prefer the dangers of the street to the restrictions that accompany a bed in a local shelter. Said Edmonton police spokesman Lon Nagy: "Some of the people are so proud. They don't want to be part of the shelter. The streets are their home." Roshan Wells, 40, a confessed alcoholic, boasts that he has survived eight years on Boyle Street, a



Thousands more homeless people in Canadian cities are competing for shelter

rough neighbourhood in downtown Edmonton. Declared the former railway truck repairman: "You just have to make sure you have lots of blankets at night, especially if you have been drinking."

Despite the transients' deaths in Edmonton this year, Wells said that he planned to continue sleeping in warehouses. And police say that they are powerless to force the homeless into shelters—unless they are drunk and causing a disturbance. As winter worsens, municipal officials face a familiar dilemma: how to shelter the homeless and at the same time prevent those who prefer living on the streets from dying there.

—MAGNUM GIBBY with correspondent reports

# Volumes of ambition

Post-It's Lillian Layton once called her "the butterfly with steel wings." Last week Anna Porter, formerly Layton's editor at McClelland and Stewart, enhanced her image as one of the most dynamic entrepreneurs in Canadian publishing—the Toronto-based president of Key

Porter Books Ltd. purchased a controlling 51-per-cent share of the much-larger Doubleday Canada Ltd.

With all the intrigue of a character in her own 1982 novel, *Hidden Agenda*, a thriller set in the international publishing world, Porter refused to discuss the purchase price or the identity of the private investors who helped finance it—but industry insiders estimate that Doubleday Canada has annual gross sales of about \$80 million. Porter's acquisition set a precedent that could strengthen the fragile crown of Canada's domestic book trade—and give wings to Ottawa's new publishing policy.

Porter announced her move at the same time that ownership of Doubleday's New York-based parent company passed into the hands of a West German-based media conglomerate, Bertelsmann AG, for a price of \$665 million. Bertelsmann's acquisition made the company's Canadian branch subject to a new domestic policy on book publishing. Created last year by then-communications minister Marcel Masse and endorsed by Investment Canada, it requires foreign firms selling over Canadian publishers to divest 51-per-cent ownership into Canadian hands within two years. By immediately relinquishing control of Doubleday Canada, Bertelsmann became the first advertiser to use the new policy. However, Canadian, associate editor of the trade magazine *Quill & Quire*, said that the move "puts added pressure on the government to make sure other companies comply."

In announcing her purchase, Porter said "One of our chief aims will be to develop Doubleday's Canadian publishing activities and increase our authors' international presence." Doubleday Canada thrives prosperously as an outlet for American books and releases about 600 titles published by its U.S. parent

each year. But unlike other publishing branch plants, the company has traditionally encouraged local authors. It also launches about 25 Canadian titles annually, publishing such writers as Allan Fotheringham. As well, the company also owns several laminated book clubs—including the Literary Guild—with an estimated 280,000 Canadian subscribers. Porter promises to double the number of Canadian titles offered by the club.

Porter's acquisition dramatically heightens her already impressive profile in Canadian publishing. She will continue to run the small but successful Key Porter while assuming arm's-length control of Doubleday. Although the sale seems a direct response to Investment Canada, Porter's move has been declared, "The main incentive was the possibility of working with Anna." Said Quill & Quire's Cameron: "When Anna goes after something, she usually gets it."

—BRAND D. JOHNSON in Toronto

## MACLENNAN'S BEST-SELLER LIST

### FICITION

- 1 *Whitecloud, Cleveland* (2)
- 2 *It Ain't (3)*
- 3 *The Telling of Mrs. Pringle* (3)
- 4 *A Taste for Death, Jones* (3)
- 5 *The Peculiar of Love, Smith* (3)
- 6 *The Queen's Secret, Zivach* (3)
- 7 *Hollywood Backlash, Collins* (3)
- 8 *The Golden Gate, Allen* (3)
- 9 *Red, Brown* (3)
- 10 *Red Storm Rising, Clancy* (3)

### NONFICTION

- 1 *Yankee, Brown* (3)
- 2 *Big War: The Unparalleled Story of Frank Sinatra, Kelly* (3)
- 3 *Shadows, Lippman* (3)
- 4 *The Kalamazoo, Berry* (3)
- 5 *Contending Interest, Who Owns Canada's, Proulx* (3)
- 6 *The Master Builders, Porter* (3)
- 7 *Forbidden, Goff* (3)
- 8 *Capital Offshore, Dr. Fishman* (3)
- 9 *Dark Sun, Fotheringham* (3)
- 10 *Out of Character, Bremer* (3)
- 11 *Love in Winter, Goggin* (3)
- 12 *Golden and Throbbing* (3)
- 13 *Freedom lost* (3)
- 14 *Conquered by Frances McElroy*

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Bo Diddley  
Judith Ivey

★

MACLENNAN'S DECEMBER 1982



Short, Chase, Martin bundle by cowboys and horses that seem to sleep

## FILMS: BRIEF ENCOUNTERS

### THREE AMIGOS

Directed by John Dahl

**S**ave Martin, Martin Short and Clay Chase are very funny men. In *Three Amigos*, they find themselves from Mexico wog, playing Lucky Day, Ned Madrilander and Dusty Bottoms, a trio of out-of-work silent film stars. Along comes Carmen (Patricia Martinez), a young woman from a Mexican backwater town, who has seen one of their two-reel movies and believes that the three men actually possess the bravado they display on screen. She decides to have them to rid her village of a terrifying bandit. El Guapo (Alfonso Arau) and his gang. But when Lucky, Ned and Dusty arrive, they mistakenly think that they have been engaged to perform a show and proceed to sing and dance a ridiculous rendition of "Dear Little Buttercup" in front of the astounded villagers. A few shot dead men—especially by Martin—make *Three Amigos* briefly comic. But it could do with a lot more bite and spine.

Instead, the film is as soggy as a three-day-old burrito. Martin wrote the script with songwriter Randy Newman and Lorne Michaels, the Toronto-born bruiser behind the original *Saturday Night Live*. Given the talents involved, we would have expected something a little livelier than a few horses made to look as if they are singing and three fly cowboys. One major problem is that the script makes its

three heroes hopelessly and uniformly stupid. That leaves none of the actors any material with which to distinguish his part—especially Short, who seems lost. The movie celebrates stupidity—and it is almost contagious.

—LAWRENCE O'TOOLE

### CRIMES OF THE HEART

Directed by Brian Koppelman

**E**ach of the three McGrath sisters in Beth Henley's funny Pulitzer Prize-winning play, *Crimes of the Heart*, has her cross to bear. To recreate their odd, volatile chemistry, Henley joined director Bruce Beresford (*Wonder Boys*) to write the film version and has produced an outcome that is ultimately moving and believable. Diane Keaton plays Luce, a lovely spinster reduced to lighting a candle as a cook and singing *Happy Birthday* to herself. Jessica Lange is Meg, returned from a disastrous singing career to live as her youngest sister, Babe (Dusty Spinks). Babe is in trouble, she has just shot her husband and has been discovered having sex with a black man. The film tracks these three downcast Southern belles as they try poignantly and often hilariously to understand their disappointed lives.

Luce, Meg and Babe are haunted by their childhood memories of their mother, who hanged herself along with the

family. At "I don't know," says Babe of her mother's demise. "She was having a bad day—a real bad day." Henley's gift for flipping tragedy to show its purgatorial humor chooses in a brilliant scene where Old Granddaddy has a stroke. As a few of the sisters try to tell him the news, the three begin giggling—first nervously, then helplessly.

As Babe, who keeps a record of the family's personal tragedies in a photo album, Spinks reveals an unexpectedly tough and gritty side. Keaton is occasionally too hysterical. But Lange, as the chain-smoking Meg with her mop of straw-colored hair and heavy makeup, offers the most astounding portrait: a loser who is down but never out. Together, the three women make rollicking, bitter-sweet music.

—L. OT

### NO MERCY

Directed by Richard Pearce

**P**erennial swirls of man and snake make *No Mercy* a remarkably vicious movie. But most of the film's heat is generated by its stars, Richard Gere and Kim Basinger. Gere plays Eddie Jellite, a Chicago detective bent on avenging the death of his partner, Joe (Gary Basarba), murdered by a Louisiana crime boss, Louisa (Dorotea Krabbil). Jellite arrives in New Orleans to find that his only lead is Louisa's sister, Cogie woman, Michel (Basinger). Despite the fact that Louisa has been keeping her personality under a veil and lay since she was a teenager, Jellite loses Michel and hands off her to himself. As they pursue Louisa through the Louisiana bayou, suspense and passion build with equal intensity.

Brilliantly shot by Canadian cinematographer Michel Brault (*Love Overboard*), *No Mercy* is a gritty, violent suspense thriller—as satisfying as it is action-packed. And its villain is a memorable as Louisa's underworld is ripping into his victim with a large, hooded knife. Early in the film, when Louisa confronts Jellite's partner, he tells him, smiling, "It's over." "What's over?" asks the complacent Joe. "Life, my friend," says Louisa, before plunging in his blade. In those scenes where Jellite and Michel manage to avoid indulging in awkward romantic philosophy, the scenes of Louisa make their tale a gripping one. Gere is controlled and sympathetic in the kind of role he performs best—as a man who has trouble letting his feelings be known. And Basinger casts an irresistible spell that makes the dreamy heat of their relationship a sexual sex. Her presence—vulnerable, hypnotic, alluring—is itself absolutely mesmerizing.

—L. OT

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The drive to deliver.





To stop wars I would  
Say "Hi" to them and  
they would point their  
arrows the other way.

Ryan Prescott, E. Ontario

This is just one of the 20,000 answers from Canada's children to the question "What would you do to put the world right?"

Numerous, touching, direct and honest, over 400 outstanding suggestions have been assembled in the book **BEAR WORLD/CHER MONDE**, a fund-raising project by the children of Canada to help children in the third world. Show our children that you care too...



I would plant flowers  
for everybody to smell

# DEAR WORLD

### The Canadian Children's Project

\$9.95 in bookstores everywhere

Illustrative: Kelly Hayman, E. Brown

[illegible]

1986

## THE HONOR ROLL

Then follow well with vertuous wing array  
To mount to heauen, on Pegasus most ride;  
And with most poet's verse be glorified.  
Edward Spenser (c. 1552-1599)

**W**hen artist Dora de Pédery-Hunt designed the medallion to be awarded to members of the *Maritime's* Honor Roll, she featured Pegasus, the winged horse of Greek mythology, soaring to the stars. The Toronto artist, who has herself won awards for her work in medals and miniature sculptures, says that she chose the design because Pegasus is an

self won awards for her work in metals and miniature sculpture, says that she chose the design because Pegasus is an ancient symbol of accomplishment and creativity. In myth, the flying steed helped to subdue evil powers that threatened humanity. And Pegasus, with his body of gold, created a sparkling shower for mythology's nine Muses, who in turn inspired creative human achievements. Said de Pridy-Hart: "The medieval portrayal of Pegasus rising toward the stars is fitting for the people of America's 150th birthday, because all of them—whether these fields of accomplishment are reaching for excellence."

A striving to overcome the common thread that ties together the otherwise disparate group of Canadians on the *Maclean's* 1986 Honor Roll. A pool of 180 editors selected those 18 people. Their stories, reported and written by *Maclean's* Quebec Editor Anthony Wilson-Smith, and their portraits, composed by *Maclean's* Chief Photographer Brian Wiler, are presented in random order on the following pages. The 18 included women in Canada. But all "made a difference" in fields of endeavor as varied as the arts and entertainment, design or engineering, business, health, athletics and women's rights.

Many of the 12 contributed in more than one of those fields. **Charles Brannan**, prominent in the business world, also launched a new research foundation to promote human rights and understanding. **Diane Dwyer** directed an acclaimed theatrical group and, in doing so, enabled people with mental handicaps to discover new possibilities in themselves. **Sharon Wood** not only scaled the world's highest mountains, but broadened the horizons of individual achievement. **Ben Johnson** gained glory as a superstar athlete and disclosed the power of determination.

Determination also invested the energies of James Pethica, who orchestrated the success of Expo 86, and Nicola

Prilly, the Montreal fashion designer who added a vigorous spirit to personalities abroad and at home. Film-maker Kevin Sweeney, who brought a new dimension to Canada's mythic expression of childhood reaching for maturity. Arose of Green Gables, turned his talents to nurturing new works.

The 1996 accomplishments of a rising star on the Hoover Roll also carried the promise of a continuing reach for excellence. **Adolfo de Baki**, establishing a new Ottawa-based research laboratory, is engaged in expanding on his own discovery in the service of saving lives. Forward Motion, a non-profit business program, includes plans to expand the export of engineering expertise.

**Carolyne Wuldo**, a proven world champion in her poetic sport of synchronized swimming, is training to excel again in the 1998 Olympic Games. And **Mark Hauer** aims to complete his world wheelchair odyssey, proving himself and inspiring others. In 1997.

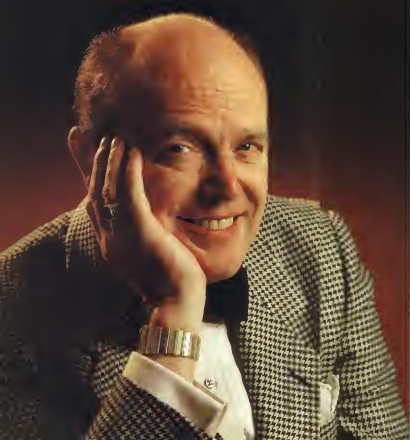
There were many others who crissled in the past year. The 1996 roll was chosen from more than 30 names submitted by Moscow's staff and by outside specialists who were announced for candidates. There were no arbitrary limits, including the final total of 12, except for a decision

to exclude many highly visible people engaged in partisan politics, and others already widely recognized as obvious contributors to Canadian life. Among the latter John Polanyi, the eminent University of Toronto professor awarded a Nobel Prize for chemistry, and Wayne Gretzky, the perennial hockey superstar who languished during the year against drug abuse. Their exclusion has already been duly celebrated.

And for hundreds of unsung people who made quiet but significant contributions to the community, another Canadian on the Marlon's Honor Roll has observed that reaching for excellence may be as important as achieving it. Canada's United Nations Ambassador Stephen Lewis noted in a December speech that in the struggle to improve the human condition, the effort itself "civilizes the community." Said Lewis: "It all does make a difference."

=CALL WELDING





## HONOR ROLL

## JAMES PATTISON

Born on Oct. 1, 1938, in Saskatoon, Resident in Vancouver, Chairman, The Jim Pattison Group. At the 11-year chairman of Vancouver's Expo 86, he devised a world's fair attended by more than 22 million visitors from Canada and abroad.

## The Glitter Of Success At The Fair

As Britain's Prince Charles and Diana, Princess of Wales, walked to officially open Vancouver's Expo 86 last May, British Columbia's then-premier William Bennett began naming the people who made it possible to stage the world's fair. When he came to the name of James Pattison, the crowd of 40,000 that filled the domed stadium broke into applause that became a standing ovation. It was a spontaneous popular tribute to Pattison, the 47-year-old Expo chairman with a personal worth of more than \$600 million. He gave up control of his merchandising and manufacturing empire for three years and spent more than \$1 million of his own money to ensure that the fair began on time and ran smoothly.

Thanks in part to Pattison's efforts, the fair achieved three goals—and more. By the time it closed in October, the international transportation exposition had attracted more than 22 million visitors, easily eclipsing the original target of 12.6 million. It also gave the faltering B.C. economy a badly needed short-term boost and heightened the visibility and confidence of Western Canada generally. Before the fair, critics had predicted that Expo would fare no better than the 1984 New Orleans world's fair, which recorded a \$160-million deficit with only seven million visitors. In fact, Expo 86 did leave a total debt of \$345 million. But the aura of success surrounding Expo was such that both politicians and ordinary British Columbians

seemed to be taking that in their stride.

For Pattison, the fair ranked as another glittering triumph in an already remarkable career. Pattison got his start as a used-car dealer in Vancouver in 1961, and over the years repeatedly plowed his ever-increasing profits back into the acquisition of other companies. He also became known as a ruthlessly efficient businessman, and a devout Christian. He is said to have once dropped a \$1-million cheque into a church collection plate. He and his wife of 25 years, Mary, have three grown children.

On the Expo site, Pattison was known for his long hours, greeting workers long before the fair's 10 a.m. opening. When Bennett announced his intention of stepping down as premier last May, Pattison's Senator Ouellet supporter, faced pressure to run for the leadership. If he had, the popular Pattison might have given William Vander Zanden, now the premier, a run for his money. But he decided to pass on politics because, he told *Maclean's*, "I would have had to sell all my holdings, and that has been my life's work." After agreeing in 1983 to take on the Expo job, added Pattison, he visited then-mayor Joan Druppan of Montreal to ask about his experience with Expo 67. "He told me," Pattison recalled, "there would be restrictions, more, complaints, and unbelievable pressure—and there was. He also told me it would all be worth it—and it was."

## SHARON WOOD

Born on May 18, 1957, in Halifax, N.S. Resident in Canmore, Alta. A mountain climber and guide who in 1985 became the first North American woman to scale the summit of Mount Everest, lashed by a Canadian team that launched its ascent of the mountain's north face in China.

## Discovery At The Top Of The World

Sharon Wood celebrated her 28th birthday last May light-headed from lack of oxygen, 35 ft below her normal 140-lb. weight and buffeted by high winds on a tiny precipice more than four miles above sea level—and just below the summit of Mount Everest. From a series of mountaintop campsites below her, colleagues on the Canadian Everest Light team sang “Happy Birthday” through their walkie-talkies. “I felt happy and almost completely fulfilled,” Wood recalls. Two days later, accompanied by fellow Canadian Dwayne Congdon, Wood became the first North American woman—and one of fewer than 200 climbers of either sex—to scale the full 29,028-foot height of the world’s tallest mountain.

In the male-dominated world of mountain climbing, that distinction is significant. To qualify for the Everest team, Wood told *American*’s later, “you had to be one of the best, period. Gender had nothing to do with it.” For the two-month ascent through Everest’s increasingly rarified air, climbers had to support backpacks weighing up to 60 lb. and be able to resist debilitating viral infections and hypoxia, an oxygen deficiency in the brain.

Everest Light consisted of a 16-member team that, unlike most previous expeditions, had no Sherpa porters. The team was one-fifth the size of the first Canadian group to climb the mountain in 1982, which used Sherpas to carry equipment. To keep supplies to a minimum,

the more recent team did not use oxygen tanks, as did Wood and Congdon’s final 15-hour leg of the climb.

Although Wood said that the eight-week climb was “an uneventful as we had hoped,” it was anything but predictable. Storms and shifting weather conditions frequently forced changes in the planned route. Said Wood: “The mountain determines a lot for you.” A four-day storm forced the team back from one of the six base camps it established. And at one point team leader Jim Kilgus of Toronto was picked up by the wind and thrown against Wood, who was against a fixed rope. In the final assault, both Wood and Congdon, who also lives in Canmore, faced winds of more than 150 km an hour. By then, the five-foot, 10-inch Wood was almost 30 per cent lighter than normal because of the high rate of calories burned during the climb. When they reached the summit, she and Congdon stayed 20 minutes before beginning their descent. “A part of me felt content,” she recalled, “but another part was already planning the details of the descent.”

For Wood, who is married and works during the season as a helicopter ski guide, the risks in such a climb are easily outweighed by the satisfaction her efforts bring her. That, she said, is why she willingly accepts climbing’s occasionally life-threatening conditions. “You do not know who you really are until you know what you can fully achieve,” she declared. “That is what makes living worthwhile.”

## KEVIN SULLIVAN

Born on May 28, 1956, in Toronto. Random in Toronto. A writer, director and producer of film, his 1988 television production of the classic *Lady Macbeth* Montgomery novel *Anne of Green Gables* enchanted audiences and critics in North America and overseas.

## Looking Ahead From A Brightly Retold Tale

A former high school classmate remembers Kevin Sullivan as an earnest and industrious student who "was always doing extra work to prepare ahead." That was 15 years ago, but as Sullivan said recently, "In some ways I have not changed that much." For that, television viewers around the world can be grateful. *Anne of Green Gables*, the glowing dramatization of the 1868 *Lady Macbeth* Montgomery novel, which this year collected nearly a dozen television awards, was largely the result of Sullivan's meticulous preparation as its writer, producer and director. *Anne*, the romantic tale of a young orphan growing up in Prince Edward Island, won an Emmy as the best children's television program of the year at the U.S. Television Academy's annual awards presentation in September. In December it claimed 30 Gemini awards for excellence in Canadian television. An international hit, *Anne* has now been sold for broadcast in at least 39 countries, including Spain, Sweden and Australia. When it was originally broadcast by the Canadian Broadcasting Corp. in December, 1980, the second half of the two-part program attracted 5.8 million viewers, making it the most popular drama ever shown on the CBC.

The story might never have made it onto television without the dogged persistence of Sullivan. He was a little-known independent producer in Toronto with only four TV shows to his credit when he launched his campaign

in 1983. Sullivan was convinced that the popular novel would be a natural fit for television, with a strong commercial appeal. "I knew this was a commercially viable property," said Sullivan. "And I knew anyone else who knew their business would know that too."

Sullivan's confidence was such that he even mortgaged his own house and subsequently spent more than a year and close to \$250,000 of his own money to find out who owned television rights to the book. After determining that the book's copyright protection did not extend to television, Sullivan arranged a complicated \$15-million financing package which eventually included the CBC, the U.S. Public Broadcasting System, a private West German television network, Toronto's privately owned CITY TV and the Canadian government's Telefilm agency.

Because of the remarkable success of his vision, Sullivan now is considering a number of future programs, including several projects in conjunction with Hollywood's Walt Disney Productions. He is also directing a sequel to the original show that is currently being filmed in Hamilton, Ont., with Megan Follows in the title role again and Colleen Dewhurst as the stern spinster Marilla. Sullivan teased that this will be the final episode he will make. "To keep going to the same formula would be too easy, and ultimately a backward step," he said. And Sullivan, as prudent as ever, would much rather look ahead.



KEVIN SULLIVAN



HONOR ROLL

## CHARLES BRONFMAN

*Born on June 27, 1931, in Montreal. Resident in Montreal. Named co-chairman, with his brother Edgar, of The Seagram Company Ltd. on Nov. 5, 1985. He announced the establishment of The CIB Foundation on Dec. 11, 1985, as promoter understanding in Canadian and Jewish affairs.*

### 'A Chance To Make Dreams Come True'

**I**t is a major charitable donation—the precise total private, but amounting to a multimillion-dollar fund for a foundation whose main goals, the donor admits, are “deliberately vague.” The CIB—for Charles E. Bronfman—Foundation, which came into being late in 1985, has as its mandate “the enhancement of Canadianism and the worldwide promotion of the unity of the Jewish people.” Bronfman, the Montreal-based co-chairman of the huge Seagram Company Ltd. liquor empire, explained that “I am smart enough to know how dumb I am about a lot of things. I would rather let the foundation develop on its own without setting specific rules in advance. It represents a chance for a lot of people to make some pretty big dreams come true.”

The headquarters for the foundation—which is expected to distribute about \$4 million in grants in 1987—will be in Montreal, and eventually the foundation will open offices in Jerusalem and New York. In its Canadian affairs section, administrators and advisors will include Thomas Assawerby, former principal secretary to Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, and Lisa Bonometti, former editor of the French-language Montreal daily newspaper *Le Devoir*.

Although the foundation's goals are not clearly spelled out, Bronfman said that its Canadian activities could include the funding of historical or biographical books. On the Jewish side of the foundation's mandate, Bronfman

says that he is particularly interested in modernizing residences in Israel and elsewhere between Orthodox and Reform Jews, and between Jews of European and Oriental descent.

The foundation's dual thrusts reflect the personality and interests of a man who is both a major figure in the Canadian business world and one of the country's most active fund-raisers for Jewish causes. “I express my Jewishness through doing things for the Jewish people,” said Bronfman, who seldom attends synagogue. With a personal wealth estimated at more than \$1 billion, Bronfman added that he is “very aware of how fortunate I am. I live a wonderful life.”

Growing up in the shadow of his empire-building father, the late Samuel Bronfman—known in his lifetime for a fiery temper and exacting standards—Bronfman says that he learned early in life that “Dad would accept nothing less than excellence from us.” For years, said Charles, his elder brother “would fight my father to have his way while I stayed aside. Dad's thank” But in 1969 Charles acted on his own to help save the Montreal Expos baseball franchise after most of the original backers dropped out. “That was my coming of age as a man,” said Bronfman. Bronfman is deeply appreciative of his wealth, which he said “gives me the chance to do what I want for myself, and for the things I so deeply believe in. At the end of the day, you cannot ask for more than that.”



# HONOR ROLL

## CAROLYN WALDO

Born on Oct. 11, 1964, in Montreal, Quebec in Calgary. Winner of three gold medals at the 1985 World Aquatics Championships, where she swam on her own and as a member of Canada's dual and team entries in synchronized swimming events.

## From Fear To Fame As The Best In The World

When she was three years old, Carolyn Waldo waded into a lake behind her older sister, Robin, and almost drowned. The experience was enough to keep Carolyn away from the water until she was 10, when she finally began going swimming with friends. Still unwilling to put her face underwater, Waldo swam on her back—and unknowingly performed several synchronized swimming moves. "All I knew then was that I did not want to get my face wet," says Waldo.

Eleven years and thousands of training hours later, Waldo has won three gold medals and recognition as the world's best synchronized swimmer, a complex water sport combining elements of such renegade activities as ballet and gymnastics. The winner of the 1984 solo title at the World Aquatics Championships in Madrid last August, she has not been defeated since she won a silver medal at the 1984 Barcelona Olympic Games in Los Angeles. In her solo win in Spain, she became the first synchronized swimmer to be awarded a perfect score of 10. She also shared championships at the Madrid meet as a member of Canada's dual and eight-woman team entries.

Despite such achievements, Waldo remains largely unknown to Canadians. One reason for that is the disdain many competitive swimmers in other countries have for synchronized swimming. Waldo says that she and others who compete in her event have worked hard to establish it as a sport—a goal

realized when synchronized swimming became part of the Olympic Games in 1984. Said Waldo: "There is some old-fashioned image of us being like water ballerinas. What we do now is closer to gymnastics."

In fact, Waldo, a native of Beaconsfield, Que., who moved to Calgary four years ago, follows a training routine at least as tough as any other athlete's. Six days a week she gets up at 5 a.m. and spends a minimum of four hours training in the Lindsay Park Sports Centre pool, and often two hours jogging and weight training. The slender swimmer—five feet, seven inches and 125 lb.—gotta call that work conditioning is essential for a sport in which participants perform four-minute routines without touching poolside or bottom. In Waldo's most spectacular routine, she keeps her head underwater and legs extended out of water for 50 seconds while spinning 15 times. Still, Waldo acknowledges that synchronized swimmers remain constantly aware of the need to entertain their audience. "I try to flirt with them a bit," she said. "You have to show how much fun you are having."

Waldo expects to retire after the 1988 Olympics in Seoul, Korea, where she is already heavily favored to win a gold medal. After that, she hopes to move into public relations or a sports reporting job—positions that will not require a demanding regimen. "I have spent most of my life in training," she said. "I really look forward to being a bit of a slacker for a while."

## STEPHEN LEWIS

*Born on May 11, 1937, in Ottawa. Resident in New York City. Canada's ambassador to the United Nations since 1984. Named adviser on African affairs to UN Secretary General Javier Pérez de Cuellar in September, 1986, to submit a new economic recovery plan for Africa.*

## Canada's Eloquent Advocate On The World Stage

Stephen Lewis, the fiery intellectual who led the New Democratic Party in Ontario in the 1970s, vividly recalls the meeting with Prime Minister Brian Mulroney at which he agreed to become Canada's ambassador to the United Nations. Recounting the September, 1984, session recently, Lewis said that Mulroney told him that he hoped he would not "reneg on the first time the Americans test a cruise missile over Canada. And I said, 'I hope you won't fire me the first time we disagree.'" Since then, another Mulroney's Conservative government nor Lewis has expressed any regrets. Interestingly during the past year Lewis, in his impassioned oratory and his tireless efforts on behalf of black Africa, has given Canada a new prominence and authority within the world body.

Both at home and inside the UN Lewis has been widely praised for his sometimes outspoken promotion of Canadian foreign policy. Typically, he stirred controversy in November by accusing the Soviet Union of a "tickens equivalent to depravity" in its war against Moslem rebels in Afghanistan. In the same month, he criticized its officials as "pornous dinosaurs" for failing to promote women to senior positions.

But Lewis has also become one of the UN's most ardent defenders, arguing that the body is still a valuable forum for debating global issues, and even saving some. Lewis told *Maclean's*, "I believe unabashedly that the

UN, in essence and all, represents humankind's most important hope." Lewis, who once taught school in the African nations of Ghana and Nigeria, has emerged as a persuasive behind-the-scenes diplomat, playing a key role in negotiating the June agreement of 15 member nations for a five-year African economic-recovery program. In September, he was appointed special political adviser on implementation of the program to UN Secretary General Javier Pérez de Cuellar.

Inevitably, there have been conflicts between Lewis, a self-proclaimed "lifetime socialist," and the ministers in Ottawa's external affairs department. The officials were not happy the first time they were Lewis a speech they wanted delivered at the UN. "It resembled with gaudy, dramatic trips," recalled Lewis. "I presented it unapologetically and prepared my own version." Since then, a departure from tradition, Lewis has routinely prepared the final draft of policy speeches, although he submits a copy to Ottawa for approval.

With close to two years left in his mandate, Lewis said that he regrets that the long hours he spends working mean that he is able to spend little time with his wife, journalist Michèle Landberg, and their three children. He admits that he has relished from his days in politics. "Ten years ago I cared less for patronage and more for immediate results," he said. "Today, I understand that as long as two sides can keep on talking, they are accomplishing something."





HONOR ROLL

## ADOLFO de BOLD

Born on Feb. 14, 1942, in Paraná, Argentina. Resident at Ottawa.  
Clinical pathologist. Director, University of Ottawa Heart Institute Research  
Centre since July, 1988. Discoverer of the atrial natriuretic factor,  
important in controlling blood pressure.

### 'A Commitment To Our Own Excellence'

**I**n a dilapidated office building next door to Ottawa's Civic Hospital, a paint-splattered hallway leads to a laboratory filled with state-of-the-art scientific equipment. So far, fewer than a dozen researchers are employed full time in the laboratory, which is part of a new research wing being set up at the University of Ottawa's Heart Institute. But Adolfo de Bold, the doctor appointed director of the research centre in July, is confident that within a decade the lab will help put Canada "at the top level of heart research."

In fact, de Bold has already gone a long way toward achieving that goal. In 1988 he startled the medical world with a discovery that redressed the prevailing consensus about the heart's role. Doctors had believed for years that the heart functioned solely as a pump. But de Bold concluded that it also acts as a gland to secrete hormones that control blood pressure and salt levels in the body. The key is a hormonal substance that de Bold calls atrial natriuretic factor (ANF), which inhibits the adrenal gland from producing the hormone that preserves salt and water in the body, and prevents the release of a kidney enzyme that contributes to higher blood pressure.

At first, de Bold's theory was considered so revolutionary that one medical journal declined to publish de Bold's findings. Now, his work is internationally accepted and some scientists say that the discovery of ANF is as important as the discovery of insulin. Several major pharmaceutical companies

are studying ways of synthesizing ANF and of marketing the substance for use in treating high blood pressure, heart, kidney and liver diseases.

Although an estimated \$5 billion is spent annually around the world on drugs to treat hypertension and heart disease, de Bold does not expect to become rich. Queen's University in Kingston, Ont., where he worked as a research scientist until this summer, is negotiating with pharmaceutical companies over the rights, which it shares with de Bold, to develop the discovery for clinical use. But de Bold notes that "much of what I found out is now a matter of public knowledge." Still, his achievement was recognized with a number of coveted awards this year, including the \$75,000 top prize from Alberta's Manning Awards for outstanding Canadian scientific research and the \$20,000 Gairdner International Award for research excellence.

De Bold, who came to Canada from his native Argentina in 1968 with his wife, Mercedes, became a citizen after completing postgraduate work in pathology. He says that his appointment to the Heart Institute was "an encouraging as anything I have done." One reason is the state-of-the-art research equipment to which he will have access as a result of the institute's current \$17-million expansion program. "Canada should realize we belong on a world level for our medical expertise," said de Bold. "Now, with things like this institute, we are finally making a commitment to our own excellence."





HONOR ROLL

## DIANE DUPUY

Born on Sept. 8, 1948, in Hamilton, Ont. Resident in Toronto. Founder and director of Famous People Players, a troupe composed mainly of mentally handicapped Canadians whose touring puppet shows won critical acclaim during 1986 on Broadway and elsewhere.

# The Magic In A Victory Against Odds

**O**n the October evening that her show *A Little Like Magic* opened on Broadway, producer-director Diane Dupuy felt that "my whole damn life was up for judgment." After 12 years with her Toronto-based troupe, the Famous People Players, she had come to a decision. "If the reviews were bad, I was going to close the show and fold the company," Dupuy recalled later. "I did not want to survive on sympathy and goodwill." As it turned out, she had good reason not to quit. A review in *The New York Times* said that at times the show was indeed "like magic—the magic of the stage, the magic of diversion, the magic that teaches one to say, 'That's entertainment.'" *New York's* other three daily newspapers also praised the show. But for Dupuy the "greatest victory of all" was that the reviews did not mention that 12 of the show's 18 performers are mentally handicapped.

Over the years Dupuy and her troupe have routinely captivated critics with a show that features celebrity puppets manipulated by players dressed in black velvet so that the ultraviolet stage lighting—the so-called black light—makes them almost invisible. Often, Dupuy is widely admired for her professional accomplishments. But she is not always liked for her blunt manner and her insistence that her handicapped performers are equal to, or better than, anyone. Said Dupuy in a recent *Modest* interview: "I do not like petting fools. That does not always make me friends." Still,

Dupuy's dedication has paid off. Her show has toured to her alma mater in China. Among the show's current sponsoring patrons are actors Paul Newman and Jack Lemmon, entertainer Liberace and singer Anne Murray.

Not even the self-confident Dupuy, married and the mother of two, envisaged such a future in 1974, when she decided to form a puppet troupe while working as a secretary for a Toronto organization helping the mentally handicapped. After watching local black-light productions, Dupuy applied for and received a \$17,889 federal grant. With nine handicapped performers recruited from a local school and three non-handicapped friends, Dupuy developed a show. Within a year the group had begun performing at local theaters. The company got an important break when Liberace, who was performing in Toronto, heard that the show featured a lookalike puppet and went to see it. He was so impressed that he rented the players to open his show in Las Vegas.

Dupuy still recalls the days when some performers could not remember such basic instructions as how to find centre stage. Now, they perform intricate routines during the 90-minute show. After the Broadway opening, Dupuy bought a sterling silver bookend for each member of the cast. The effigy will be engraved with the words "Fighting the odds to the end. Broadway, 2086." For Dupuy and the happy warriors of Famous People Players, it was a notable victory.

## BEN JOHNSON

Born on Dec. 30, 1961, in Falmouth, Jamaica. Resident in Toronto. A sprinter, he gained the unofficial title of the fastest man in the world in 1988 by running 100 m in 9.59 seconds in Moscow in July. Gold medalist winner at the Commonwealth Games in Edinburgh last summer.

## Discovering Power In Dedication

He is the fastest man in the world, a title that once seemed as unattainable as the recognition that has long eluded him. But in 1988 sprinter Ben Johnson established his claim beyond all doubt by repeatedly beating his closest competitors and setting a world record in the process. Three times in the past year Johnson went up against his archrival, American Carl Lewis, and won Johnson's victory last August in Zurich, Switzerland, over the self-confident Lewis, who was ranked No. 1 in the world, was particularly sweet. After Lewis boasted before the race that he would beat Johnson, the Toronto runner won so easily that he looked back at Lewis and raised his arm in a victory gesture before he had even crossed the finish line. Ben Johnson: "I think Carl now realizes that the more he talks, the worse he is going to feel. Every time he says something about me, I come up big."

Johnson shows every sign of coming up even bigger. At Moscow's Goodwill Games in July, he ran the 100-metre event in just 9.59 seconds—the fastest time ever at sea level. Earlier in 1988 he chalked up victories in 10 consecutive sprint competitions and won a gold medal in the 100 metres at the Commonwealth Games in Edinburgh.

Johnson's swift ascent to the top of his sport has been characterized by his stubborn dedication and hard work. In his native Jamaica, where the Johnson family lived until Ben was 14, the future champion was a skinny youth who

showed little natural aptitude for track and field. After his family immigrated to Canada, at 15 he began running competitively in Toronto after his older brother Edward took him to a local track. After training for less than a week, and without the benefit of spliced shoes, Johnson ran 100 m in 11 seconds—a respectable time for an Australian juvenile. By 1986, six inches taller and 50 lb heavier, he was the top-ranked junior in the country. Johnson won his first international medal at the 1986 Summer Olympic Games in Los Angeles, where he won a bronze medal in the 100-metre event.

Now, the five-foot, 55-inch, 170-lb Johnson is one of the leading proponents of the use of weight lifting for runners. He often works out six times a week for two hours a day, and he can bench-press 350 lb. The extra strength, Johnson explained, gives him "burst and power—you do not get as tired at the finish of a race." The training also contributes to Johnson's formidable speed of the starting block.

In Europe, where newspapers frequently refer to the muscular Johnson as "Big Ben," he is often accused by admiring fans. But at home few people recognize him, although last week The Canadian Press announced that he had been voted Canada's male athlete of 1988 in a poll of sportswriters and broadcasters. The earlier lack of public recognition, Johnson acknowledged, was frustrating. But, he added, "if I know for myself that I am the fastest, that is the most important thing."





## HONOR ROLL

# BERNARD LAMARRE

Born on August 6, 1931, in Châteauguay, Que. Resides in Montreal.  
Chairman, president and chief executive officer of Lavoisier Inc.,  
a leader who has opened new markets at home and abroad  
to Canadian engineering expertise.

## Persistence In Pursuit Of Success

When Bernard Lamarre travelled from Moscow to Soviet central Asia aboard the celebrated Trans-Siberian Railway in October, he realized a lifelong dream. "I had wanted to ride that train since I was a child," recalled Lamarre, chairman of the giant Montreal-based Lavoisier Inc. firm of consulting engineers. Another of Lamarre's dreams was already being fulfilled. "I had wanted to do business with the Soviet Union for close to 50 years," said Lamarre, whose firm signed two contracts in 1985 for engineering work on Soviet oil and natural gas development worth more than \$500 million. Now, Lamarre wants more. During his visit this fall he began negotiations with officials for a \$200-million contract to service the Soviet giant Astrakhan oil natural gas project on the Caspian Sea. Said Lamarre: "I will not be satisfied until we get that as well."

Persistence like that has helped make Lavoisier one of the 10 largest consulting engineering firms in the world. While its expertise in petroleum recovery techniques has won Lavoisier a visible foothold in the Soviet Union, the company, through its subsidiary operations, has completed more than 600 projects around the world since 1968. Currently, the firm is involved in a freshwater recovery project in Nigeria and is participating in China's massive Three Gorges hydroelectric project on the Chang Jiang River. With 3,500 employees and offices in 35 countries, Lavoisier and its subsidiaries in

such fields as manufacturing, transport and real estate were expected to post earnings of more than \$700 million in 1986.

Lavoisier's most technically ambitious undertaking took place less than five kilometres from the firm's Montreal headquarters. Early in 1986 workers began installation of the long-delayed 55-ton retractable roof over Montreal's Olympic Stadium. The roof will be raised and lowered by 47 winches and 32 jacks attached to more than 320 tons of cable. Said Lamarre: "We have never done anything this complex before. No one else on earth has either."

Under Lamarre, Lavoisier has become adept at overcoming challenges. The firm, originally known as Lavoisier & Valin Ltee, won a medium-sized Quebec engineering company until 1964, when Lamarre, who was then president, decided to expand outside of Canada with a series of contracts in French-speaking African nations. Now Lamarre is concentrating on expansion in the United States. As well, Lavoisier plans to diversify further into manufacturing and real estate and plans to go public with share offerings for some of its subsidiaries early in 1987. In July, 1986, Lavoisier bought an 85-per-cent interest in Ontario's Urban Transportation Development Corp. Inc. Said Lamarre, who is married and has seven children, of his rapidly growing firm: "I had so many dreams when I was young. But I must admit, I never dreamt anything like this."



DANIEL MAYER/ONYX

HONOR ROLL

## NICOLA PELLY

*Born on Feb. 18, 1948, near Stratford, England. Resident in Montreal. Designing force at Parachute, the Montreal fashion house whose clothing set new style standards and won international acclaim from celebrities in entertainment.*

# In The Forefront Of The World Of Fashion

The company's first retail outlet opened in a tiny converted butcher shop in Montreal's Crescent Street in 1978. When Parachute boutiques followed two years later with its first American outlet in New York's arty SoHo district, designer Nicola Pelly recalls that she and her partner, Harry Parnass, were "scared stiff." Said Pelly: "We had all of our life savings and borrowed money from Harry's mother in there." Six years later Parachute has opened stores in six major cities, has a network of more than 200 independent retailers in North America and Europe and a client list ranging from actresses Margi Streep and Jane Fonda to rock singers Mick Jagger and Michael Jackson. This year Parachute also outfitted the stars of the trend-setting hit television series *Miami Vice*. Said Pelly: "Our clothes are worn by people at the forefront of our abilities."

Parachute's prices can be sky-high: a pair of men's winter trousers sells for as much as \$200. In 1986, revenues were expected to exceed \$38 million—a respectable amount, but still far from the million-dollar sales of New York-based Calvin Klein Industries. In fact, Pelly says that she enjoys Parachute's success because of the creative independence it has brought her. Although she and Parnass collaborate on designs, she selects fabric and is responsible for almost all day-to-day aspects of Parachute's operations. At work in her studio in the house that she and Parnass share in the high-cost Westmount

area, Pelly draws inspiration from her frequent travels and careful study of dress customs abroad. In recent years she has designed styles based on clothing as varied as that worn by military personnel in the Soviet Union and cricketers in Thailand.

Pelly has applied the same careful study to every aspect of the fashion business. British-born, she studied fashion history at London's exclusive Kingston College. She moved to Montreal in 1971 after she found the city "enchanting" during a brief visit, and found a job designing clothes for a women's fashion house. Within six years she had her own design label. In 1977 she moved to a management position with the Le Chateau chain of stores in order to study the retail side of the business. She met Parnass, then a company vice-president, and less than a year later they left to launch their first independent line. It was an immediate success locally, and soon became a favorite stopping place for visiting rock groups.

At the Live Aid fund-raising concerts held in London and Philadelphia in July, 1985, 35 individual singers or groups wore Parachute clothes. But despite the frequent notices with celebrity clients, Pelly said that she and Parnass rarely go out to socialize. Instead, they prefer to stay at home with their two-year-old daughter, Tika. Said Pelly: "We tell the clothes, not ourselves. If we spent more time going out and less time working, we would only be cheating our clients—and our abilities."

## HONOR ROLL

## RICK HANSEN

*Born on August 26, 1957, in Port Alberni, B.C. Resident in Vancouver. Lost the use of his legs in a traffic accident at age 15. Spent 1986 on a round-the-world trip in a wheelchair gathering recognition and donations for the disabled, and aims to complete the cross-Canada journey to British Columbia in 1987.*

## 'Being The Best With What We Have'

**T**hroughout the year he became a familiar sight on television, wheeling his way on a seemingly endless back-roads journey. By December, Rick Hansen, on the Canadian portion of his around-the-world odyssey, had travelled more than 33,000 km on four continents and through 33 countries. A paraplegic injured in a 1973 truck accident, Hansen had worn out one wheelchair, five sets of wheelchair wheels and 56 pairs of gloves. After more than a year on the road he suffered from tendinitis in both wrists and shoulders and constant back pain. With the rigors of a grueling winter awaiting him as he moved through Northern Ontario bound for Manitoba, Hansen admitted, "It is becoming increasingly hard to block out the pain."

But the Man in Motion World Tour kept going, propelled by Hansen's record, \$1.5 million in corporate sponsorships and donations—and Hansen's determination to celebrate the potential of disabled people. "Everybody is handicapped in some way, whether physically or mentally," he declared. "I am just saying we should be the best we can with what we have." By Dec. 1 the tour had raised almost \$4 million, with which Hansen hopes to fund research, rehabilitation and wheelchair sports programs for the disabled. Critics objected that Hansen's tour might siphon funds—including \$1 million in federal funds donated by Prime Minister Brian Mulroney—away from other charities. Still, Hansen stated that fund-raising is not his main goal. "If

we do not raise another dime, but make people more understanding towards the disabled," he said, "then my tour is a success."

Hansen's attitude toward his own disability has played a large role in achieving that aim. A promising athlete in his hometown of Williams Lake, B.C., Hansen lost the use of his legs at 15 when his spinal cord was severed in the accident. Hansen, who was hitchhiking home from a fishing trip, broke his back after being thrown from the back of a pickup truck when the vehicle went out of control. Rebellious at first, Hansen says that his attitude changed after he discovered wheelchair sports. He became the first wheelchair athlete to graduate in physical education from the University of British Columbia, and has won 19 international wheelchair marathons.

Still, little that Hansen has done prepared him for some of the surprises he has had since he and his five-member crew began the Man in Motion World Tour last March 31. He has been robbed four times and celebrated by heads of government. "More than anything," said Hansen, who hopes to reach Moscow in May, "I have been struck by how often people really are, no matter what their conditions or where they are." He has also reflected on the changes his disability made in his life. "The fact is," he said, "that I have now made myself accomplish things I might never have done if I had not had the accident."



Photo by Rick Hansen

# All the news, printed to fit

By Allan Fotheringham

The crystal ball is slightly more fussy than in the usual case at year-end as it is clouded with debris from the hoarded money that went to Israel to supply arms to Iran in its war with Iraq, and instead was forwarded to Nicaragua but never got there because it ended up in the expensive advertising campaigns of the Republican trying to defeat Democratic candidates, who felt the United States has no business trying to overthrow a foreign government. It's hell being a seer these days. It's even worse being a confidante where there hang so many snares in the business, most of them, as it turns out, in the White House basement.

The midlife crisis is clearing slightly, however, and 1987 looms through the mist. Events take shape. It is our business to warn you about them. There's going to be a big change in John Turner. Someone is going to take all those hand-me-down 1986 suits that he inherited from Vince Macphee and put them in the incinerator. He will emerge with some natural-shedder threads from Miami Vice, will junk-rock his hair in an attempt to strengthen his fading Quebec appeal and will put his black hair-gel into the shredder. His black hair-Queen. There's something *Revelation*. The Giallo will ensue.

Ronnie Banno, whose visage has shattered like a Ming vase, will be revealed as the figure his most severe critics have always maintained: an old man whose joy and casual attitude to life has been allowed the trained cowboys beneath him to bend the law just as much as Miami's lads did. Once the truth is out, after 14 congressional committees create three presidential candidates, it will be revealed that the six bombing maps supplied to Iraq in its war with Iran were actually written into the game plan that allowed the New York Giants to defeat the Denver Broncos in the Super Bowl.

Reporters will stop comparing Brian Mulroney to E. Reagan and instead Allan Fotheringham is a columnist for Southern News.

will discover that a more likely clone is Bill Vander Zant, the smiling owner of British Columbia's Ede Beagan, he does not like reading much and, as with the confused concept of the White House, seems to get his philosophy from the anecdotes in Reader's Digest. Richard Einfeld, by the way—following his triumphant appearance with the Royal Canadian Air Force on CBC Radio—will be re-elected in New Brunswick. Craig Oliver, Canada's answer to David Letterman, will become a host on CTV's *Canada AM*. Jona Caspagnie, despite her successful imper-

Crosbie won't say a word. The Prime Minister will continue to make Chloë Hov into a national name by announcing the Toronto Sun columnist Claire Hoy will publish a book on Mulroney, calling the section on Mills "Mills 2:1." Mills will seethe at him at a cocktail party, and Hoy won't know what to say. Senator Keith Enns will bring out his new book, *The Remembrance*, and will autograph it in Ipswich. Brian Henman and Peter Murphy will continue to play softball, while the rest of the world forgets about free trade. Bob White will continue his French lessons. Dave Barrett, when a hockeyfest spot opens, will take an SNV seat to the House of Commons. Ben Johnson will break the world record for 100 m. Bill Vander Zant will say something stupid. Jimmy Pattison will be asked by Ottawa to build the museum to Prince Edward Island and will decline. Larry Zolt will not be appointed to the Senate. Clarence Dickson, new boss of McCalland and Stewart, will persuade him to write a book on the charms of Michael Wilson. John Crosbie will say something outrageous. Joe Clark will continue to say nothing, preparing his plan to be Prime Minister once again.

Unemployed youth riots will break out in Britain. Iran will continue to fight Iraq. Steve Posa will be arrested. Gilie North will become a household word. Nancy Reagan will be touring president, with Frank Sinatra the foreign policy adviser. Edmonton will not win the Stanley Cup. Larry Grossman will see the light and seek another line of work. Brian Priddy will become a household word. New Zealand, on its first try, will win the America's Cup. Don Getty's barndances with politics will continue to show. The talk of the next Conservative leader will get down to Fernie Bessy and Barbara McDougall. It will be revealed that Louis Bousky was Gilie North's announcement. The cry will go into the pawpaw business. Pierre Berton will publish his memoirs. Jack Pickens will review them. Nancy Southern will become president of *South-Indian Books*. We bring you all the news.

sensitive of Jack Webster, will run in a B.C. federal by-election and win a seat for the Liberals. Mills Duffy, the famous "Mr. D," despite the rumors, will not become the new journalism dean at King's College in Halifax, but he will await a Liberal nomination in Prince Edward Island for the next election. The Vancouver Canucks will not win the Stanley Cup. The CTV, once Canada's grandest company, will continue its decline to shake off its heritage, dropping its plumes and ships and trucks and noises and becoming nothing but a high-class finance company. I hope they are happy. Or Air, having finally shocked the San Francisco ad agency-inspired idea of having barndances orange-and-yellow jets, and having spent \$98,000 per plane to repaint them a white blue-and-grey, now must repaint them immediately after being swallowed by little PWA. I hope the planes will be happy. Sherie Copps will bring her new baby into Question Period and John



# Matinée

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